VOL. 8---NO. 36.

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SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MAY 28, 1853.

WHOLE NO 400.

THE ASTI-SLAVERY LUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, O. \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed be-

who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their

to be addressed to Marius R. Robinson, Editor. All others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Ag't. J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

Letter from A. Manter.

advocated, and men begin to think and act who do not profess to be members of any church or creed, but by those who profess to promulgate the principles of truth and justice -humanity and equality, and yet they are

denounced as infidels and fanatics.

that babe for wine for the communion table. I mourn over this nation. She deserves

the sympathy of every philanthropist and of crimes she stands connected with. If we do our duty, oppression will one day loose its power, and ere long be mingled with the dust and ashes of decay. Hopes bud and bloom in generous hearts for millions that have lived on sorrow's bread, and the great day of universal education, and universal freedom, and universal refinement, flings the shadow step backwards, nor can be stand still. The growing and glorious light of sun-high reachwan race, cry out with earnest enthusiasms

truth of reveald nature is daily confessd .-Our motto is and should be one brotherhood throughout the world-God our father.

SLAVES SOLD IN SIGHT OF CINCINNATI.-The Atlas of Monday says that on Friday last, three slaves, a man, woman and child were sold at auction in front of the City Hall, Covington, to a gentleman in Boone County,

lips, Esq.

WEST NEWTON, May 9th, 1853. W. L. GARRISON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,- * charge I ever made against him was for mised schools, then pending before the city authorities, had been referred to him, and he was preparing his official reply. Was that no 'word' given in behalf of the colored children, and of their cause and their friends? The same is true of the two other points, but

But Mr. Phillips 'telt called on to protest against' my 'serious mis conduct in p blic office'; and, claiming to be 'impartial,' he could not suffer me to escape. My worthy successor, the Rev. Dr. Sears, has been in the same of himself, would have precluded all he has office for five years. It he has ever said one ever said against Kossuth, Father Mathew, on the government but some half-dozen. But if he petitions that we up colored schools, I have not heard of it. in this great work of Reform. Spreading outlawed calumnies, and publish them

Mr. Phillips thinks that when I was Secretary and had the work of three men to do, with infidelity. I am willing she should. I he, a gentleman of leisure, and without emhelp me. I would leave such a question as this to Pharaoh. Though a question might here be raised,

whether I am not about to violate the Constithe punishment only befits the offence, and therefore, I shall administer it. In his letter my reply of April 4th, I collated what I had said, with his comments upon it, so that the reader could see, at a glance, the flagitiousness of his charge. In his next, he assumes a tone of rebuke; and after saying some bard things on other topics, adds: 'I should speak still more strongly, if I spoke at all, of his attempt to evade my remark on his Jesuitical construction of an oath,'-thus again charging me with Jesuitism,-an imputation justly held to be one of the most offensive that can possibly be made against an honorable man. I replied by again publishing my might see who the Jesuit was. In his last,

my original text, I will give his whole paragraph, italicising what I quoted before, and

Mr. Mann's Remark. 'I had supposed that, as an oath makes God a party to the TAIN ONE? transaction, it is binding in the sense in which

He knows the party took it.

Mr. Phillips' Comment. 'I had affirmed States was binding in that sense in which he asserts that as an "oath makes God a party neither will Mr. Mann, when he thinks of it

ties understood them'; or about fulfilling as the promisor secretly intended'; or any thing and mean another,' while God looks on me whether that would be better? and 'justifies him' in his perjury! Where, I demand again, can any man, who has a conscience, or any man without a conscience, up the whole of Mr. Phillips' comment.

He says he made the 'grave charge of segress he had been so boldly and frankly antising his Congressional speeches, even if their this being true, the readers of this controversy have already seen that Mr. Phillips revived, those stale calumnies, only because he could

dice against us, by allusion to our rebuke of have my best wishes for Pharaoh's fate;—
of Kossuth and Father Mathew.' I wish to
excite 'prejudice' against no man. I only repent and reform. Now, when the general which there can be no good use; of which

could not but see it. When the cause is good and the motive holy, as in the case of Kossuth But Mr. Phillips now says: 'the only erance and bigotry to debar one from all dis- ably, nine hundred and ninety-nine thou- the legal right of voting and office holding cretion in the mode of pursuing it. The conduct as Secretary.' Very well, I am al- high priests and Pharisees were as anxious for services lawfully, equitably and constituways ready to to take any revised edition of for a Savior as any body. They crucified his calumnies. It was, then, as Secretary, Christ simply because he would not save that I never did anything in behalf of colored Jerusalem in their way. How could Oberlin, children. Was not my instruction about or Pestalozzi, or Howard, or Mrs. Fry. or admitting colored pupils to the Normal Miss Dix, attend to all philapthropies, at once, School, on the same terms as the white, given and how unjust to accuse them of indifferin my capacity as Secretary? Is there a ence to any other good, because their heavenly shadow of a pretence for saying it was given | zeal in one absorbed them from others? The | God that I could separate these small items | since he got up his petitions, that he knew in any other capacity? Could I have given Mention of this last lady's name reminds me it in any other capacity? And so of the legal opinion given to the City Solicitor of even the noblest men, pursuing the noblest idolatry, intemperance,—I might as well at or going to Congress,—yet as soon as they even the noblest men, pursuing the noblest idolatry, intemperance, -1 might as well at or going to Congress, -yet as soon as they Boston, when the main question about color- objects, in order to be impartial. The claim tempt to get off from it, and make my an- should be created, he means to catch and is unfounded. I understand that Miss Dix, mual circuit round the sun in my own vehicle. ham-string as many of them as he can, to in her holy mission among the insane of the It is physically impossible to pass the apprevent their going up and down the earth, to rebuke her. Among the mad men she way, -- and so, from the necessity of the ought not to exercise it'; though all the has quelled, he, as yet, is one of her trophies. case, we must appropriate money and pay On the topic of tax-paying, Mr. Phillips, taxes in the gross,

others the benefit of it, as well as claim it tions went to pay vile panders to the Slave word, or done one thing, specially to break or, -to place a small man by the side of great judges and marshals, and those did nothing have the legal right to do a thing so morally ones,-against me. Speaking of resistance but catch and try alleged fugitives; whereas, Has Mr. Phillips ever 'felt called on to' ar- to the tax gatherer, he says, 'Each man will not one official act in a million of acts, nor raign bim as he did me; or to revive any old, judge how far and in what way he will resist one cent in a million of cents, is done, or outlawed calumnies, and publish them and protest against such things.' What, but paid, for these ungodly purposes. It is, 1 this principle, and the concession of it generally, instead of Mr. Phillips' personal mopaying custom-house duties or postages; I complete. Both are forbidden by the Consthis principle, and the concession of it gen- repeat, in making these appropriations, as in nopoly, does the voter or office-holder need? cannot apportion, or direct, or withhold; 1 I was bound specially to help him; but that I showed, in my last, that I am under a con- must pass and pay the whole or none .straint and and duress, ten thousand times ployment or profession, was not bound to more imperative and rigorous, than any warrant the tax-collector can show. Yet he de- responsibility for that case ceases. A week fends himself on one principle, and condemns ago, I paid five dollars to the railroad comme on its opposite.

Mr. Phillips' next column and a half are tution, by inflicting a cruel and unusual so vague and confused as to be wilder logic of my friends. For aught I know, that punishment on Mr. Phillips; yet I am sure itself,—mere sand without line. If they money has gone into the hands of the homcontain a single legal or ethical proposition, stated with its natural limitations and qualifiof March 21st, he accused me of applying cations, I have been unable to find it. Were rest of Sims, or the unlawful oaths imposed the 'Jesuits' rule' in construing my oath. In a fog-bell to be rung in the middle of them, upon jurors who tried the alleged rescuers. it could not be heard at either end. Instead therefore, of attempting an answer in detail, exhibited in that same column and a half, I will set down a few principles which, as it seems to me, embrace the whole range of their topics. I begin with one which Mr. Supreme Court. The rale, both of law and of morals, is too plain to be mistaken by any

harm, as is possible, there are two principal latter disobey the judgments of that court at ways of reforming or improving the government under which men are born:—I. Rev. their peril. They disobey any law which Congress may pass at their peril. While olutions by violence, as in despotisms; and, any citizens remains within the jurisdiction, text and his comment; so that the public 2. Reform by voting, as in republics. In he must obey, or take the consequences .my opinion, unjust as our government is, in All good laws should be obeyed. But if the he has the following, in reference to the same one respect, it is still the best ever devised government lays its hands on me personally, matter: 'If any one will read my whole par- by man; and if men cannot vote under this and commands me to violate a divine law, I agraph on that point, the correctness of my government, innocently, how could they ever have my criticism will be apparent. Thus he voted under any of the inferior forms of gov. which Uncle Tom gave to Legree, when he brings forward the foul charge of Jesuitism ernment, out of which, after thousands of years commanded him to whip a woman. Uncle for the third time ;-with an insinuation, all of struggle, they have at last arrived at our To a could work with slaves, could be a the way, that I have been misrepresenting more perfect, or less imperfect system? THAT slave himself, be bought and sold as a slave, him, and that he is an innocent, abused party. Is, now could NATIONS EVER HAVE EMERGED | because he could not help it; but when it And now for the 'cruel and unusual pun- FROM DESPOTISM, WITHOUT GETTING AS MUCH | came to whipping an innocent person, not shrient,'-not fire and brimstone;-these POWER TO VOTE AS THEY COULD, AND THEN all the agonies of earth nor all the fiends of our ears are familiar with; but a foretaste of USING WHAT THEY HAD GOT? IF A MAN hell could torture him to do it. This was that worm, which, in the absence of repent- CANNOT VOTE UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION good Free Soilism. But suppose some ance for offences, never dies. After citing BECAUSE, IN ONE PALTICULAR, IT VIOLATES THE 'HIGHER LAW,' THEN THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A HUMAN GOVERNMENT, UNDER WHICH HE COULD VOTE; AND, WITHOUT VOTING, HOW CAN THE WORLD EVER EXPECT TO OB-

In the three coordinate branches of our general government,-legislative, judicial and executive,-each member swears to that an oath to the people of the United support the Constitution; that is, to observe and maintain it, in all the duties that come who took it knew, at the time, that the peo- within his official sphere. Any supposition ple understood him to offer it. This famil- that he swears to perform another man's iar principle is sanctined by every Christian duties, or is guilty because another man viomoralist, from half-Christian Cicero to half- lates duty either by omission or commission, pagan Wayland. Mr. Mann denies it! He is absurd on the face of it. Each member of these co-ordinate branches is to act within to the transaction, it is binding in that sense his sphere, according to his own opinion and in which he knew the party took it'! This conscience. States and individuals may be is virtually the Jesuits' rule, that promises are constrained to act against their opinions .aling, not as the parties understood them, but | But the Supreme Court cannot issue manda as the promisor secretly intended. That is, a mus or quo warranto, against Senate or House, man may swear to one thing and mean another, nor can the President coerce the Supreme and God justifies him! I do not so hold; Court by army or navy? But it is objected, that if each member of these coordinate bodies governs himself by his own opinion And now I ask, where, in my remark, is and conscience, there will be anarchy. How there any trace or glimpse of a thought about so? Nothing can be recorded and become promises not being binding as the par- authoritative but by the will of a majority,sometimes of more. But let us look at the three branches discard their 'own opinion thing that has aspect or color of the atroci- and conscience,' and go on blindly, Higher ous doctrine that 'a man may swear to one Law or lower law, will my opponent tell

But Senators confirm judges and marshals, and both Senators and members of the House pass appropriation bills. Yes. But who has intellect enough to see the obvious no Free Soil Senator votes to confirm judge meaning of words, discover, in my language, or marshal, who, in his belief, will ever exeany form or hue, any index or expectation of cute the Fugitive Slave Law; but he votes any one of those damnable ideas which make against him; and, let a specific bill be prewages of sending a man into bondage under listry of his reply. rious misconduct in public office,' to rebut that law, and no Free Soiler will vote for it; Mr. Mann's claim that before entering Con- or, if he does, I will take turns with the ical, legal or moral power may be abused by slavery as to leave me no excuse for critici- expostulations, until the sinner repents. to abuse is not always a sufficient reason for And whom do the appropriation nills pay? language seemed equivocal.' So far from It has been said there are a hundred thou- faculties with which God has endowed us not sustain his original criticisms or attack sand of these has ever had any more con- have granted them, nevertheless. But none. upon my Congressional speech of August nection with the Fugitive Slave Law, than except a devil, could ever grant such powlast, and found it necessary to change his they have with Pharaoh's pursuit after Mo- ers for the sake of the abuse. They are He says, 'Mr. Mann thinks to excite preju- they ever volunteer for such a purpose, they may add, for the great preponderance of

mate services because he has been guilty of and office-holders, should pray his divinity from the general mass, but I cannot. Be- the employments of devils were dreadfully Southern States, has pursued the same course propriation bills with a specification and seeking whom they may devour, - just as he that father Mathew did on his errand of Tem- apportionment as to men and services, -just means to 'argue,' 'immediately,' as soon as perance. Yet Mr. Phillips has never dared as it is impossible to pay a tax-bill in that women get the right to vote, 'that they

This question is argued by one party as When I have done the best I can, according to my 'own opinion and conscience,' my pany, which, last Friday, at Norwalk, killed icide. Yet am I chargeable with their death? Just as much as I am with the ar-So in regard to the mental bewilderment respecting obedience to the decisions of the Phillips laid down when defending himself: ptelligent man. I have already alluded to namely,

'Government is a necessary evil.' To ches of the government on the one hand. obtain as much good, and to avoid as much and States and citizens on the other. The power, divine or human, had revealed to Uncle Tom that, by giving a rote, he could save, or help to save, his fellow-bondsmen; think you, Mr. Phillips, that you could have obfuscated and stultified the mind of that sainted and martyred slave so that he would

Speaking on this subject, I said the 'citin' is bound to obey the mandates of the Supreme Court, 'except in cases of conscience.' Mr. Phillips retorts that I am lawyer enough to know that such an exception is 'inadmissable.' But I am moralist enough to know that it is admissable; and if Mr. Phillips needs to be told, that even among heathen, the moral overrides the legal, he ought not to write for the newspapers. Why did he meet my position with such a miserable

and irreligious sophism? I hope I now have succeeded in bringing the ideas which flitted about, chaotically, through that column and a half, into some degree of logical order. At any rate, I have presented the views by which my conduct is hitherto been governed, and by which it just continue to be governed, until further light shall be obtained. I think it will be een by any man of candor, that there is in all this, no 'playing fast and loose,' no 'evasion,' no taking 'refuge, now in one theory promises, not according to their meaning, 'but alternative. Suppose the members of these and now in another'; but that the whole is plain, and, at least, consistent with itself, even if it be not sound.

'In my last letter,' says Mr. Phillips, 'I said all I wish to say,' respecting 'the hallot for women.' Yet he goes on with more than half a column, to defend the same abhorred doctrines which would legalize what, on his hypothesis, is purely and simply wicked. He introduces a few new names, and gives one or two new illustrations; but adds no new argument. The statement of a sented for paying judge or marshal the foul single principle will confute the whole soph-

Nothing can be clearer than that a phys-Garrisonians in alternate scourgings and a free agent; and further, that such ability withholding the power. All the powers and sand recipients of the United States treasu- are liable to abuse; yet they were not withry,-pensioners, postmasters, judges, custom | held. All the rights secured to us by govhouse officers, &c. &c. Not one in a thou- ernment are liable to abuse; yet wise men ses and the children of Israel; and should granted for the good they may effect; and I

cred and dear to other men as Mr. Phillips' deprive the nine thousand nine hundred and |-baneful or sinful, or both together,-and prevent the ten-thousandth man from getting | Phillips pray to God to give the race a new his share? This would be the highest in- faculty which could be used only to sin with? and Father Mathew, it is the intensest intol- justice. Be it remembered, too, that, prob- Just as well as to ask government to confer sandts of that one man's salary are also dues and oath-taking on women under circumtionally performed; and that there is no law right is necessarily, on his hypothesis, a natnor rule of justice which authorizes me to ural or a moral evil. Suppose Mr. Phillips, sequestrate or make reprisals, by withhold-instead of petitioning the Massachusetts ing from him a year's salary, due for legiti- Convention to create a new set of voters one breach of the Constitution. My only to create a new set of devils, but declare, at course is-pay and impeach. Would to the end of his prayer, as he has declared, time he knows that many of the devils will have it their own way, just as 'many wothe pantheon of heathen idols who would

But if he petitions that women should wrong as voting necessarily and intrinsically is, under out 'covenant with Death and agreement with Hell,' why don't be petition that they should have a right to hold slaves? titution of Massachusetts. In the one case as in the other, just as soon as the right should be conferred, he could 'immediately argue that they ought not to exercise it.' To be sure, many of them would buy and hold slaves, as 'many of them would vote.' But even then, they would only have the opporsome sixty of my fellow citizens and some tunity, which he represents Martin Luther so vague and confused as to bewilder logic of my friends. For aught I know, that and Roger Williams and Algernon Sydney as so anxious to coafer upon men,-the legal right to do a thing, under all existing circumstances, inherently wrong!

So much for Mr. Phillips's general argument. Let me now quote a special passage from him, that we enay see at a single glance his fairness in argument, his logic and his moral sense. I had said that the 'right to speak, to lecture, to defend one's country, &c., were rights to do right things.'

'Mr. Mann thinks my analogies of Webster and Dewey defending slavery, colored men getting enrolled into the army, and each man's choosing his own creed, are no true analogies; because all these are rights to do right things; whereas I regard woman's voting under this government a wrong thing. Indeed! I cannot agree with him. I cannot think that Dewey's legal right to defend the Fugitive Slave Law, and the duty of sending one's mother into slavery, is a right to do a right thing!"

right things.' 'Indeed!' says Mr. Phillips, dicates good in slave States. I cannot think that Dewey's right to defend the Fugitive Slave Law,' &c., 'is a right to or tour weeks preaching tour through Rockdo a right thing'; thus answering my affir- castle, Madison and Jessamine counties, in mation concerning the general 'right to lee- this State. In this tour I was co-operating ture,' &c., by denying Mr. Dewey's moral with Bro. Wiley B. Fick, who had recently right to lecture in behalf of catching slaves, come out on Free Church principles. We and sending his mother into bondage .-- had some ten appointments, in three coun-Now, if Mr. Phillips denies that the right to tious, and all met in three weeks time. We lecture' is a 'right to do a right thing,' why could do little more than lay down the prindoes he lecture himselt? If he admits it to ciples of the Free Charch movement-no be a 'right to do a right thing,' why does he time for appeal and protracted effort, yet we compare it with the right to vote, which, on organized three new churches and had invihis theory, is always wrong? Can there be tations to go to many other places. We met any greater fallacies than to confound the many who did not then commit themselves, proper use of a right with the abuse of it; yet who told us it was their intention to do or legal rights with moral wrongs?

tries, I will leave this topic.

cause I expressed a desire in my last letter | cordial receptions at their homes. We had, to have the cooperation of the present non- in most places good audiences; no disturvoters at the polls, after having once spoken | bance in our meetings, no violence anywhere; of the fewness of their numbers. Why so? good attention and favorable impressions at Within the last few years, have we not twice all points. had a Governor of the State chosen by a We never, in the North or in the South, single vote? Is it not a common thing to spoke more unsparingly against the sinfulhave Senators, Representatives and Members ness of slaveholding, or man-stealing, than of Congress chosen by the smallest majori- we did in these counties; we spoke in kindties? By refusing to vote, the non-voters ness yet in faithfulness. I am fully persuadallow their worst enemies to succeed.

charges, and ability to prove those I make, be preached. There is a prejudice in favor is one of the best weapons I have to wield in the slave's behalt.' suppose, says this? Mr. Wendell Phillips, any man, Northern as well as Southern. and at the close of a controversy, too, where he has made at least three generations of false charges, and at last has felt himself obliged through his friends, anti-slavery documents. to steal away, because he was unable to We found two men in this town, who are wilsustain a single one of all the lineage, pa- ling to devote their whole time, as colporterent or progeny. May Heaven have mercy on the slave, if such as these are the best to talking and praying with the people. weapons wielded in his behalf!

stitutional views was 'a necessary preliminary to any profitable discussion between us.' From the beginning, I have always Bro. Fisk is commissioned by that Society, been ready to give him my constitutional views and have three several times offered to a pure gospel—anti-sin—opposing slaveholddo so; but I saw the object of my antago- ing, caste, intemperance, war. &c. nist too well, to be decoyed by him into a I have also just returned from one of my out my views at once.

clandestine evanescence from this contro- ples. God is opening the way. versy, but 'flight'? Though he has left me no parting salutation, yet I will send one after him. It is, that though I know he has

Reply of Hon. Horace Mann to Wendell Phil- wish to show that there are or causes as sa- appropriation bill is presented to me, shall I all practicable and supposable uses are bad, repeatedly in matters vital to my meming; ly holding me up as faithless to the 'Higher is to him; and if he were capable of putting | ninety-nine of their lawful, equitable and again I say, would any but a devil or a mad- Law' in the House of Representatives, himself in their stead but for a moment, he just dues from the government, in order to man ask for such a power! Would Mr. wh re, according to the measure of strength God had given me, I lifted my voice above the thunder and storm of opposition to defend it; by accusing me of being false to the cause of the colored children, whose welfare, before, during, and since my Secretaryship, God knows I never neglected by charging, me with whatever is contemptable in a fair debater, and unworthy of an honorable man, - with tricks, evasions, dodging dilemmas, smothering conscience, &c., and, worst of all, with that hatefultest of all offences, a devilish Jesnitism,-though Mr. Phillips has done all these things to me, and more, yet I take leave of him with no malice in my heart, nor an unkind word on my tongue. If, for his proved misstatements, he had made even the slenderest apologies; f, when facts, of which he declared himself before ignorant, were brought to his certain knowledge, he had said that they altered the ease, and that he regretted his unconscious denials, (as he so easily might have done and was bound to do,) I would gladly have extended to him my pardon and my hand. As it is, I can only submit to him a form of aspiration, in which both we and our friends in defending himself, advances a fair and just This question is argued by one party as men will vote?—suppose, I say, Mr. Phil- can join,—though doubtless with very differ-principle,—one which would be but give though the whole amount of the appropria- lips were to do all this, is there a god in all ent ideas as to its extent and application. can join, - though doubtless with very differnamely, that after this controversy, we both way be wiser and better men.

For every word that I have published, I have taken the precaution, before publishing, to consult with some of Mr. Phillips's best friends, that I might see every proposition from their point of view; and if, at any time hereafter, in reviewing what I have written, I shall find that I have said one word which the conduct of my assailant did not warrant, or that my feelings of moral indignation ave carried me, in any instance, too far, I, as being the person more deeply interested in the error than any other man can be, shall regret it more, and shall not feel astramed, but ennobled, in according to him the most ample reparation in my power.

And now, Mr. Garrison, having taken leave of your friend, allow me to say a word to you. I think your editorial remark that I had evaded the great question at issue, was unwarranted by the facts. The other things you said, in connection with this, if I have not mistaken your nature, you will regret. Lassure you, I have ever been ready to take up the question at issue, and I am ready now. I only wanted for fair preliminaries. Will you now allow me space in your paper to submit my views on what I suppose you mean by the 'great question at issue,'—to be prepared as coon as my engagements will allow? A single word, intimating your ac-

ceptance or dissent, will be sufficient. Yours very truly, HORACE MANN.

From the True Democrat. Progress of Freedom in Kentucky.

GLENVILLE, Lewis Co., Kentneky. ? May 15th 1853.

Observe now: I spoke generally of the deep interest in all that pertains to the cause right to 'speak, lecture,' &c., as 'rights to do of human freedom, especially in all that in-

so, as soon as they could get letters of dis-But, lest I should be carried away too far mission and thus break their slaveholding by my indignation against such ungodly connections, being fully satisfied that they doctrines, upheld by such shameless sophis- ought not by their church connection, to bid 'God speed' to the iniquitous system of Slave-Mr. Phillips thinks me inconsistent, be- holding. We met with many friends and

ed that there are hundreds of places in Ken-'My reputation for caution in making tucky, where a full and free gospel can now of southern preachers, which I regret to sec. Who, does the reader | Men should be willing to hear the truth from

C. M. Clay has done good in these and other counties by speaking and distributing, urs, distributing anti-slavery documents and Will not the friends of Free Church prin-

He says that a full knowledge of my con- ciples give 'material aid' to the American Missionary Association, which Association

discussion of the Constitution of the United regular appointments in Bracken Co. Where States, while all that he was after was, to we have been enjoying a communion season make lunges at—my constitution. Ceasing from his personalities for a single letter, or pect for a stable and efficient church. On even promising to do so, would have brought my return I learn from Bro. West, (the antislavery colporteur for this region) that he has 'Flight,' says the law, 'is one of the found another Methodist minister who is proofs of guilt.' What is Mr. Phillips's ready to come out on Free Church princi-

done me grievous wrong, by misquoting me eight or ten years an active, out spoken, zu.

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youd the year. We occasionally send numbers to those

Communications intended for insertion,

THE BUGLE.

LINESVILLE, Crawford Co., Pa. ? April 25th, 1853.

FRIEND ROBINSON: I not only esteem it privilege but a duty to speak in behalf of the down-trodden sons and daughters of Adam. If the Church refuses to do her duty-if she is willing to say, A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms, as she has already done, she cannot expect that those who are not in connection with her, will cry peace, peace when there is no peace. We wish to go forward truth and justice before, in order to remind anew? her of the duty she owes to God and to humanity. I know that the Church brands us am willing she should pour out her seven vials of walh on our devoted heads, as long as we are found on the side of justice and against oppression-on the side of humanity and against tyranny, and on the side of equality and against slavery. Sir, we live in an age of Progression-in an age in which arts and sciences are moving on with gigantic strides in an age in which temperance and reform are promulgated - Anti-slavery principles are for themselves. All of this is done by those

Demonstrations of this kind are very common among those who profess to have washed their robes, and made them white in the the blood of the Lamb-to have put off the old man with his deeds, and clothed themselves with the new man, which is Love .-But a mere profession without posessing the thing or substance sought for, is good for nothing. A man may profess, he may point out the way for others to walk, and not walk in it himself. Such a man is a hypocrite. and deserves to be denounced for his bypoc-

Sir, this nation is the most hypocritical of any nation under heaven. She claims to be the only nation where man can set under his own vine and fig tree, and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is the only nation that proclaims to the world her freedom and independence by the waving of her stripes and stars, by the echoing of her cannon upon a thousand hills on the fourth day of July, in each and every year. She is the only nation where they sell their own sisters in the church for the seraglio, and invests the proceeds of the sale in Bibles for the heathen. The only nation where they rob the forlorn and despairing mother of her babe, and barter away

every friend of freedom and humanity. She should repent in sackcloth and ashes for the of its morning beauty along the sky. From the middle of this century, man can take no ing thoughts of Divine destinies for the hu-

this is the day time of man's salvation. Ignorant and insolent distinctictions have disgusted the intelligence of the age, and the

> Yours fraternally, A. MANTOR.

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compromising, voting abolitionist. There are many emancipationists in Kentucky, who are for emancipation, gradual, and coupled with colonization. But Fearis is, and has been, for years an Abolitionist-demanding repentance immediate and on the soil. Because these were his principles many professed Christians (Presbyterians and Methodists among others) voted against him, though he was a temperance man, and his oponent a pro-slavery man, a whiskey drinker, and a law-breaker, in the sale of whiskey, yet Fearis was elected. This we regard as a triumph. Fearis is, perhaps, the first avowed abolition ist that has ever been elected to any civil office in Kentucky.

There is progress: and, though the slavepower is vigilant, and combining everywhere, yet the field can be entered by freedom's

Pray God that he may send forth freapers to the harvest.

JOHN G. FEE. into the harvest.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

The Society met, for business and conference, at the ante-room in the Chinese Buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock, at which time the chair was taken by the President. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

On motion, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Massachusetts, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Joseph A. Dugdale, of Pennsylvania, and seconded, it was voted that a the objects of the Society. They may, if Committee of Business be nominated by the they shall see fit, appoint a Board of Assistant

The following persons, being nominated, were unanimously elected said Committee :-

Wendell Phillips, Edmund Jackson, Charles C. Burleigh, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, Francis Jackson, Abby Kelley Foster, Anne W. Weston, Sydney H. Gay.

On motion of E. Quincy, and seconded, Wm. L. Garrison was added to the Business

On motion, the following persons were nominated by the Chair a Committee to report officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected as such Committee :

Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, Mass.; Abby K. Foster, of Worcester, Mass.; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Kennett Square, Penn.; William H. Topp and Lydia Mott, of Albany, N. Y.; James B. Whitcomb, of Conn.; Harriet Purvis. of Penn.; Alfred G. Campbell, of N. J. Joseph Post, of Long Island, N. Y.; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester N. Y.; Isaac Trescott.

The following persons were chosen a Committee on Finance :-

Rowland Johnson, E. D. Hudson, Susan B. Anthony, and Lauren Wetmore.

EDMUND QUINCY remarked, there are two ways, in particular, by which; as an associated body, we can do this work, and advance the cause: 1st. By and through lecturing agents, whom we are to send furth to preach the saving word of anti-slavery truth, enabling them so to do by furnishing the very small means they require to keep soul and body together. 2d. By sustaining our organ, the NATIONAL ANTI-SLA-VERY STANDARD, and giving it a greatly increased circulation and influence. Mr. Quincy ably urged the paramount duty of sustaining the Standard. He showed it to be a journal strictly devoted to the anti-slavery cause, without the admixture of any other subject-precenting, each week, that week's history of the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Quincy also communicated the gratifying information, -already, indeed, generally known to the readers of the Standard,-that OLIVER JOHNSON, late editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, would hereafter be united with Mr. Gay in the editorship of the Standard. The prospects of increased ability, vigor and variety in the columns of the paper should lead all its friends to make a corresponding effort to enlarge the circle of its readers and supporters.

FRANCIS JACKSON, the Treasurer, here presented and read his Annual Report. He stated the whole receipts of the Society, for the year past, to be \$8,863 86, and the total expenditure \$7,222 66, leaving a balance in the treas-

ury of \$1,641 20. Note. It will be understood that this is the account of the American Society only, the

or local societies. Voted. That the report be accepted.

The President read letters from Hon. William Jay, Rev. S. S. Griswold of New London county, Connecticut, Rev. S. J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., and Hon. S. P. Chase. They were listened to with deep interest. The Committee on Finance proceeded to the

discharge of their duty, in receiving pecuniary aid in behalf of the Society.

Remarks were made by John S. Orr. who announced himself as formerly a slave holder. By Mr. Garrison who vindicated the Standard as always, strictly and in good faith an antislavery paper. By Samuel May Jr., who stated that the anti-slavery office in Nassau St. had been enlarged, with the design to make it the common centre for abolitionists, especially for those of New York and vicinity. Thomas B. Nichols expressed his pleasure at learning this fact-and his conviction of its importance. Oliver Johnson pursued the subject, hoping that soon an A. S. association would be formed for the city. Lauren Wetmore spoke to the same purpose, and was followed by Joseph A. Dugdale. Edmund Quincy moved, and C. C. Burleigh seconded a resolution to amend the 5th article of the constitution. The motion was adopted. As amended, it reads as fol-

ART. V. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of not less than five nor more than twelve members.

Mr. Quincy gave notice of two other amendments, viz: to Articles VI. and VII.

on the table, with the understanding that they will be called up to-morrow morning.

The following resolution was presented by O. H. Wellington, seconded by Phillip Moore, accompanied by some remarks, after which, adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock:

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends who sympathize with us in this city, to unite and form a New York Anti-Slavery Association for the city and vicinity.

THURSDAY.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The proposed amendments to the Constitution were called up.

The amendment to Article VI., empowering the Executive Committee to appoint a Board of Assistant Managers in New York City, was explained, and unanimously adopted by the Society. The Article, as amended, reads as

ART. VI. The Executive Committee shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, and in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, employ agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the Corresponding Secretaries, direct the Treasurer in the application of all moneys, and call special meetings of the Society. They shall make arrangements for all meetings of the Society, make an anrual written report of their doings, the expenditure, and funds of the Society, and shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance Managers, composed of not less than three nor more than seven persons residing in New York City or its vicinity, whose duty it shall be to render such assistance to the Committee, in conducting the affairs of the Society, as the exigencies of the cause may require. To this Board they may from time to time confide such of their own powers as they may deem necessary to the efficient conduct of the Society's business. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and furnish a copy of the same for the information of the Committee as often as may be

The amendment of Article VIII., striking out the provision which required the annual during Anniversary week, was also adopted. The Article now reads as follows:-

ART. VII. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, the annual report read, appropriate addsesses delivered, the Officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient.

The President then presented, from the BusinessCommittee, the following resolutions

1. Resolved, That as the sole condition equired by the American Anti-Slavery Society, to constitute membership therein, is a subscription to the principle that 'immediate emancipation is the right of the slave and the duty of the master, and that the colored population of the land should be admitted to equal rights and privileges with the white, leaving each member free to decide, according to his own conscience and understanding, where that principle leads, and what it requires at his hands, in strict fidelity to the cause of those who are held in the galling chains of slavery, -no other discipline being exercised than that of untrammeled speech on its broad platform, and no other form of excommunication being adopted than that of obtaining and embodying the expression of McClintock, Isaac Post, Pliny Sexton, New an opinion, on the part of a majority of the Society, as to what is a compromise of the principle aforesaid; it follows that the widest co-operation is rendered feasible by this Society, without regard to sectarian differences or party considerations, on the part of those who sincerely desire the overthrow of the slave system.

2. Resolved, That as no individual, by becoming a member of this Society, is responsible for the sentiments of any other member, on subjects extraneous to that of slavery, neither does he thereby abridge his right, on his own responsibility as a man, to promulgate whatever views he deems just and true, and to make as many proselytes to his peculiar faith as possible.

3. Resolved, Therefore, that it is the clearest evidence of a malicicious or pro-slavery spirit, as well as the climax of absurdity, to rold this Society responsible for the peculiar doctrines or notions entertained or advocated by those who are united with it for the abo central organization, and does not include the lition of slavery, whether those doctrines receipts and expenditures of any of the State relate to the Bible, the Sabbath, or any other

subject. 4. Resolved, That this Society has never entertained the question, whether one day in the week is more holy than another; or whether the Bible is the inspired word of God; or whether the American government, aside from its connection with slavery, is worthy of support; or whether the clerical profession or an organised church ought to be countenanced; but it has been true to its own grand, distinctive object, the extirpation of slavery-discussing and taking action upon no other subject, and concerning itself only with the pro-slavery spirit, acts and institutions of the land, impartially and without respect to persons, 'without concealment

and without compromise.' 5. Resolved, That this Society has ever maintained, that 'where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty? that Christianity and slavery are entirely irreconcileable; that nothing in the teachings and example of Jesus of Nazareth gives any countenance to oppression; but that, on the contrary, his mission is, to bind up the broken-hearted and to set the captive free; and that they crucify him afresh, and stain the glorious gospel which he came to promulgate, who cite him as approving or conniving at the enslaving of any portion of the human race.

6. Resolved, That in proof that its reliance for success is solely in God, and in the omnipotence of his truth, this Society refers not to its multiplicity of pious ejaculations or cant religious phrases, but to the principles it has adopted and the deeds it has wrought, in the face of 'principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedeness in high places'-of afflictions, necessities, distresses, stripes, imprisonments, tumults, perils in the city and perils among false brethren-against a thoroughly corrupt and overwhelming public

sentiment-and in behalf of millions who

Voted, To lay these proposed amendments are peeled, meted out, and trodden under temper, feeling bound to defend his position, foot, who have no recompense to offer, and to espouse whose hated cause is to find the crown of thorns and the cross of martyrdom, socially, religiously and politically.

> WENDELL PHILLIPS presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption.

Resolved, That this Society learns with great satisfaction that our beloved coadiutor. J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, is new on a visit to Great Britain; and though he has not gone as an official agent of this or any other Society, he will, without doubt, be in constant intercourse with Abolitionists aconfidence in, and regard for Mr. McKim, and our gratification that our transatlantic friends should become acquainted with one so thoroughly conversant with the character and progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in this country, who has been so long its zealous and devoted advocate, and who is so entirely fitted to be its representative.

The resolution was seconded by Samuel May, Jr., and adopted unanimously.

The six resolutions first reported were laid on the table, in order to allow of the transac-

OLIVER JOHNSON brought forward the subject of holding a meeting of the American Antithe 4th of December next, in celebration of the second decade, or twentieth year, since its

A discussion on this subject arose, in which Edward M. Davis, Oliver Johnson, the President, and Samuel May, Jr., participated, which resulted as follows:

Voted, That the question of the Second Decennial Celebration of the formation of this Society, by a meeting in Philadelphia, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to take it into immediate consideration, confer with the Philadelphia friends, and issue a call for the meeting-if decided to hold it-at the earliest day possible.

On motion of Elmund Quincy, seconded by E. M. Davis, it was unanimously Voted, That the President of the Society be requested to prepare, and present at the Decade meeting (if held,) a historical sketch, to be published, or a special meeting to be held in New York of the Cause and its progress, covering the time since the Society's Annual Reports were discontinued.

This proposal met with much favor from all present, and the task was undertaken by the President, Mr. Garrison.

The Committee on the nomination of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, by their Chairman Elmund Quincy, reported a list of Officers.

The Report was amended by making Edmund Quiney a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, in connection with Mr. Gay; also by placing the name of Georgiana Bruce Kirby, of Santa Cruz, California, on the list of the griefs were felt, no other reason was given for Vice Presidents.

m. con., and the persons therein named are accordingly elected the Society's Officers for the vear ensuing-viz.

President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Mass.

Vice Presidents-Peter Libbey, Maine; Benamin Comings, Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Wm I. Bowditch Mass.; exposure and rebuke of all pro-slavery, no mat-Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; Jas. B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas York : Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Tho. Whitson, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, N. Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, Asa Davis, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; Clarkson Packett, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Michigan: John Wiebell, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Iowa: Caleb Green, Minescta; Georgiana B. Kirby,

Corresponding Secretaries-Edmund Quincy and Sidney II. Gay.

Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer - Francis Jackson. Executive Committee-William Lloyd Garrion, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anna Warren Weston, Sidney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., Wm. I. Bowditch.

The six resolutions first reported by the Busness Committee were then taken from the table. Edmund Quincy took the Chair, and Mr. licity of the Society's platform and conditions every extraneous and improper subject. Upon what party or sect he may, who is honesely oposed to Slavery, and means to labor for its overthrow; he can come and be a member of the tion of the country. Society, though he should still hold his place in these political organizations. There in nothprevent him. But, upon this platform, he must be so. expect to find, and must not shrink from meetng the most full and free discussion of his position, whether as a politician or a religionist. He will find his connection, in these respects. rigidly probed. And if he finds that his posi-

indeed, and yet willing to hear the exposure of its weakness-then we say it is not for us to pass sentence of excommunication upon him.-But it may be replied that this is as effectual a way as any other to keep men away from our Society, or drive away some who are now in it; and that thus the excommunication takes place practically, all the same. Be it so. The dicipline is no assumption of ours-no act of ours; it is the truth of itself, acting upon the reason, conscience, heart of the individual; if he quails before this power, and flees from a platform broad; and it is, therefore, not improper that where there is no respect of persons, and where we should give expression to our sincere all systems and actions are judged according to their bearing and influence upon the slave's well-being, then he goes condemed not by us, but self-condemed and self-banished. He has found the coat to fit him, and has himself put it on. . But if he will stay, and hear, and reason, and ponder upon what he hears-all with the determination to help the speedy and entire overthrow of the slave system-we welcome him to stay. Mr. G. then spoke of the true spirit which should be in the Abolitionists. I have never, said he, quarrelled with a kind, magnanimous, generous spirit in any one, no matter what his opinions. Let a man meet me in such a spirit, and rejoice in a free platform, Slavery Society in Philadelphia, on or about I will meet him in a kindred spirit, and I will wait for his conversion, be he Whig or be he Democrat, be he Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist. or what not; I will wait for him, if need be, until the 'crack of doom,' confident that I shall have him then, if not before. Mr. DAVID PLUMB, of New York, (formerly, we understand, a minister of the Methodist

> Episcopal Church,) stated his difficulty in formerly continuing, or in now becoming a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It was not because her equal rights of membership was conceded to Woman-he would contend for that; it was not that it welcomed men of all shades of opinion, political and religious, to its ranks; but it was because it admitted Whigs, Democrats, Presbyterians, &c. &c., adhering members of practically pro-slavery bodies, to membership. I have no objection, said he, on the score of his speculative opinions, to associate with any body for the overthrow of slavery; but I do object to the pro-slavery action of any and of all. Mr. P. said he did not agree to the American Society's view of the Constitution. The existing Union he believed was corrupt, pro slavery, and that it ought to be destroyed; but he believed it was pro-slavery in spite of, and not in accordance with, the Constitution, on which it is professedly based. Mr. GARRISON said that, with regard to the original secession, in 1840, from the American Anti-Slavery Society, no other issue was made than on the question of placing a woman (Mrs. A. K. Foster, then Miss Abby Kelley) on one of the Committees. Whatever private the secession but that. I do not say, said Mr.

The Report, as amended, was then accepted, G., that no other difficulty would have been sem. con., and the persons therein named are brought forward, if that had been removed.— I only say, no other was alleged then. With regard to admiting members of bodies, which we deem pro-slavery, to membership in the American Society, we endorse no man's political or religious opinions on this platform. This Society has always been noted for its fearless artifice attempted to be concealed. The offences and the short-comings of politicians and religionists, even of those bodies which have in a measure emerged from their pro-slavery connection, have never been spared or justified

> Mr. McDermott, of New York, said; Mr. President, the sooner the historical statement, which has been spoken of here, is got out, the better. I have made a discovery here to-day, which has surprised me nearly as much as the discovery of America surprised the men of the old world. I have always heard this Society called the most illiberal, contracted and narrow. that could be conceived of; but here I have been listening to grave objections brought against the Society, because it is so liberal, and will not exclude from it persons of different organizations and sects.

Mr. STEPHEN GRIMES, of Boonton, N. J., said, for himself, he liked the liberal and manly position of the Society, and he wished it were more widely understood. Where he lived, all that is known of this Society is, that they are Bostonians. And he had heard the question Garrison addressed the meetting, for about half asked, since he had been in this city, 'Where an hour, in their support. He maintained in a | do the Bostonians meet?' Now. said he, I want very impressive and elequent manner, the cath- to have it known that there are others, in other parts of the country, besides Bostonians, who of membership, and its entire freedom from go for the liberal policy. Let us have an Anti-slavery Society, to include the city and neighthis platform every man can come, be he of borhood, based on this thorough, free and liberal platform, and I know we can prove to all that this spirit belongs peculiarly to no one sec-

Mr. PLUMB said that the American Anti-Slavery Society, if true to its ideas and its

ing in our platform or terms of membership to principles, was in fact a church. It ought to WENDELL PHILLIPS said he had listened with interest to the remarks which had fallen in this meeting from the speaker last up, and he tho't he would be a valuable accession to the proposin reference to the subject of Slavery, most ed City Anti-Slavery Association. But that gentleman, he thought, did not fully underion, in either of these respects, or in any other, stand, or state, the true position of the Ameriis a false one-a pro-slavery one-and inconsis- can Anti-Slavery Society. I would ask, said tent with an honest hostility to Slavery in eve- Mr. Phillips, may we never have, for any object ry form, then, if an honest man, he will leave or purpose, an organization like ours? Surely, it, and clear himself of all complicity with it. we are not obliged to form churches for every But, if we fail to convince him, this day, this object. A church is an excellent thing, it is week, this year, of what we deem his inconsis- true; but we may have, I suppose, other assotent pro-slavery position-if we do not lead him ciations. Two years ago, in Boston, we wanted to see his position in that light-are we to ex- to prevent Thomas Sims from being taken back clude him from our Society-excommunicate to slavery in Georgia? Seventy of us met in him from Anti-Slavery and companionship, and an upper chamber, and formed a Vigilance decide judicially, that his Anti-Slavery is all Committee. There were men present of every hollow? We say, No! If he candidly comes shade of opinion, some even who deemed it upon our platform, joins in the discussion here, their duty, in a general way, not to resist the and stands the fire of free speech in a good Fugitive Slave Law. But they were bona fide knowledge its reception, and to express the Ohio and New York.

with us in the purpose to save Thomas Sims sense of the Society of the value of their from slavery. We didn't order them out. We testimony against American slavery. didn't inquire what they thought or did elsewhere. We gladly accepted their help on that occasion, and one of them was among the most able and efficient members of the Committee. In this Society, we have established and maintained a FREE PLATFORM; there has been pa- before, in the city of New York, has there aptience on it with every form of anti-slavery .-Some have been ofended on the right hand, and fallen off-some on the left; but the central bo- the mob spirit showed itself. Our cause is ondy, meanwhile, has moved on, straight and true ward, even in the city of New York, the strong to its object, gathering from every quarter others, hold of the Union Safety Committees, and of in place of those who had fallen away. Let us those ministers who will not offer a single prayever be able to say, that we have always been er, even if thereby every slave could be set free. wise and philosophical enough to keep our platform and Society open to every honest manto every one who hates slavery, and will work for its overthrow. The sects tried to form an Evangelical Union, and they took a Creed for its basis; and it failed. The true basis of every vital organization is to be found, not in the creed, but in the spirit of its members.

The President presented the following resolutions from the Business Committee.

7. Resolved, That in adopting the motto of No Union with Slaveholders,' we take the only possible way of escape from the position of pledged allies and defenders of sla- and clean, and is always to be found at his place very; since to remain in the Union, under at chuch. But the negro is very old, and unuthe generally received interpretation of the Constitution, is to promise and swear support to slavery; and to adopt that interpretation which makes the Constitution thoroughly anti-slavery, is virtually to abolish the Union now existing, and put another in its place, without frankly and explicitly saying so at the outset.

8. Resolved, That the events of the past year most distinctly reveal the troth, that only the stern application of Anti-Slavery prin- He was allowed to sit there for several months. ciples to the teachings and practices of Church but at last the colourphobia set in, and many and State, clergy and politicians, can save of the good Christians present became dissatisthe nation-if salvation be yet possiblefrom utter corruption and ruin under the deleterious influence of politics repudiating the Higher Law, and theology subordinating God to Congress and the Constitution.

The Society then unanimously adopted the resolution offered by Wendell Phillps at the meeting yesterday morning. It is as fol-

Resolved, That we re-affirm our original principle, immediate and unconditional emancipation on the soil; and we re-affirm our conviction that there is no probability of gaining this, except by the dissolution of the Union, and the remodelling of the American

The series of resolutions, numbered 1 to 6, were then adopted. The vote was taken on resolutions 7 and 8, and they were adopted. The two following resolutions were reported by the Business committee, and were

adopted unanimously :-9. Resolved, That among the electrifying events that have transpired since the last Anniversary of this Society, is the unprecedented circulation of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by Mrs. Hariet Beecher Stowe-a work dom, melting all bearts by its perusal, and giving a mighty impetus to the Anti Slavery cause; and followed by the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' from the pen of the same author, revealing in an authentic shape the manifold horrors of the slave system, and leaving

10. Resolved, That the unexampled cirter how disguised, or how excused, or by what culation of these works, on both sides of the Atlantic, (highly meritorious as they are.) is manifestly the result of the self-sacrificing, unwearied and long-protracted labors of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and their condintors in England, and of the uncompromising friends of the slave in the United States, by which the popular minds has been prepared for the cheering reception given both to the 'Cabin' and the 'Key;' thus demonstrating the truth | hatred of the negro? Dare they make the ex-

> 'Though seed lie buried long in dust, It shan't deceive the hope

The resolution relating to a New York City | were cast into the sea. Association was taken up, and advocated ter which, it was unanimously adopted.

The subject of the Society's organ, the Standard, was taken up, and spoken to by Wendeli Phillips, Joseph A. Dugdale, and Charles C. Burleigh.

The rollowing resolution on the Coloniza-

American Colonization Society as an unnat- that of a ledger will .- Hartford Republican. ural, vindictive, and slave-supporting combination-at the North, as 'full of all deceivableness of unrightecusness,' and at the South as directly tending to increase the value and preservation of slave property by the banishment of the free colored people from the country; and we pronounce its professed concern for the civilization and religious elevation of Africa to be hollow and hypocritical, which its course towards the colored population in this country undeniably de-

The vote was taken, and it was adopted unanimously.

The Business Committee reported the two following resolutions, which also were heart- evening before Mary's death, bringing the sad ily adopted :-

12. Resolved, That we return our most grateful thanks to those clear-sighted, untir- That letter was read in the presence of the dying and uncompromising friends of our cause, on the other side of the Atlantic, who have so generously and efficiently co-operated with this Society, by their warm sympathy, their words of cheer, and their liberal contributions of 'material aid' to the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar; and we are confident while living, and now it came in its hideousthey will continue to be with us, while we remain faithful to the slave, in spite of all the malicious accusations and outeries raised against us by the unhallowed spirit of narow sectarianism.

13. Resolved, That the Society has received with grateful pleasure the admirable Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of Axbridge, in England, with the people of the United States of America, against the system of slavery; that it be published with the proceedings of this meeting; and that Mr. Gay, the Corresponding Secretary, be instucted to acThe Society then adjourned, sine die.

N. B. The meetings of the Society were thronged from first to last, and a most carnest and signifficant spirit of inquiry and interest in the subject was manifested throughout. Never peared so decided and encouraging a spirit with regard to our cause. Not the faintest spark of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretrry. SAMUEL MAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

Colourphobia.

We have just heard of a case of colourpho. bia in this State, which we will relate as briefly as possible. It is that of an old negro, who has for a quarter of a century been a consistent member of the Congregational Church of the town in which he resides. No one ever complained of his deportment. He is always neat sual sorrows and cares have shattered his frame. About a year ago his wife died. Before her death, the couple were in the habit of climbing the stairs to sit in the gallery-to humour the prejudice of the very pious and respectable audience. After his wife's death, the negro, being old and feeble, ventured to sit below, in the body of the church, with his Christian brethren. fied with the presence of a 'nigger.' The Society's Committee instructed the Sexton to inform said ' nigger that he could no longer sit below in the church, and he was compelled to stay at home. A short time after, at the annual meeting for the sale of slips, some white friend of his rented one for his (negro's) use, but when his object was ascertained, a violent attempt was made to pass a resolution denying any man the right to introduce a negro into his own slip! This failed, and the negro took his seat at church again. But there were some of the white Christians who were filled with the colourphobia, and would not be contentented, and they warned a Society's Meeting. The meeting (said to be illegal from the fact that the business was not specified) was not fully attended, but a resolution was passed appointing a committee to inform the negro that he could no longer sit below in that church, sace while the ommunion was being administered! One half of the men who voted for this barbarous resolution were brother church members of the negro. The Committee waited upon the old man, and he burst into tears when their cruel errand was made known. His heart was almost brohen to think that in the midst of his old age, his infirmaties and his afflictions, his brothers in Christ should attempt to eject him from the Lord's Temple, and he has never since attempted to sit with them. The church is now quiet again, and can go on singing hallelujahs to the every apologist of the slaveholder without Lord, without the unpleasant presence of the 'nigger!' Its members can shout and pray with special delight, for the old meeting house contains only white faces! But it contains some black souls : and they will look black, too, at the trial-day of the universe, by the side of the pious, humble negro's spirit! Do they suppose that there they can vote the negro away, off into some gallery-pew? Will they dare-in the presence of the great God-apologize for their cuse for their cruel persecution; that he was black? It were better for them that a mill-stone were hanged about their necks, and that they

We had supposed that the day for 'Jim Crow with much power by Rowland Johnson; af- cars' and 'negto pews' was over in New England, but it seems we were mistaken. The monied corporations, though reputed to be soulless, have still a glimmering sense of right, and have got over their colourphobia, but there are Christian churches yet which have not. The railroads are ahead of the churches in decency -the steam-engines in advance of the deacons! tion Society was reported from the Business Let us live in hope. If the divinity that is dealt out from New England pulpits will not root out 11. Resolved, That we again brand the this wicked prejudice against a colour, perhaps

Miss Edmondson.

Miss Mary Elmondson died at Oberlin, last week. She was one of the company which attempted the escape upon the Pearl, from Washington city. She with her sister, was afterwards sold to a slave trader-finally redeemed, and both sent to Oberlin, by Mrs. Stowe, for an education. Writing of her funeral, a correspondent of the True Democrat, says:

" What gave additional point to the occasion was the fact that a letter had been received the intelligence that a brother had just been sold into the hopeless bondage of the far South .ing girl immediately on its being opened, and before its sad message was known to the reader. It was a thorn that deeply pierced her heart. Her anguish is said to have been intense. Slavery had blighted and cursed her ness to mock and agonize her when dying."

GOLD IN TEXAS .- The newly found mines of gold in Texas are situated in the western part of the State. Large numbers of persons have gone to them, and it is reported are working them successfully.

The New York Post says it has within three weeks past suffered seventeen cases of money purloined from the Post Office, nearly all in

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The Difference-A Truth Told.

an article in the Christian Press, speaking sholitionists, the Editor says: "We shall whatever influence we now possess or may areafter gain, not only to wrest the Scriptures. neans of defence, from slaveholders and heir abettors, but to defend God's word and angelical religion from the attacks of infidel-The term, Infidel, belongs to whatever and or party denies the inspiration of the Bior rejects the cross; and we expect to use in its common acceptance, as occasion may

We have not one objection to this urse. We claim the right for every man, nistian or infidel, to form his own opinions ad make proselytes. The difference between Editor of the Press, and the persons to whom sinsists that the term infidel legitimately apes, is this: They acknowledge his right to om opinions alike or adverse to their own.hey acknowledge his right to proselyte men a those opinions if he can-his right to proaim them from his pulpit and in private, but ber demand of him in addition co-operation gainst slavery. The things are not incompati-No.-He may use his influence in favor of these minions, and yet, if he will, be an anti-slavery san upon the American Society's platform .-He, on the other hand, demands as a condition of co-operation, that we should either agree with him in opinion or suppress our opinions -a most absurd and tyranical requisition and me, which if made under the influence of earnet conviction, clearly proves that he who makes it deems his opinions on these matters nof more importance than the rights of the jare-Justice and Mercy are secondary to theclogy. But whatever course may be taken by the church and the ministry in regard to the question-whether they desire the removal of alayery or not-they are beginning to feel the irresistable power of public sentiment. The power of that sentiment, the Editor of the Press most forcibly describes in another column. He

"Would to God that the churches could meedily understand that one question has been sixedy settled beyond the power of reversal .-The American people will have an anti-slavery Bible, or they will have none, They will have durches which are not connected with slavery, and which throw their influence against it, or they will have none. They will have a religion which reognizes and defends human rights, or they will repudiate religion itself."

Whether the Editor of the Press will be bleased with the "union" or not, we join him most devoutly in this prayer. And most deroutly, too, do we thank God that the American Church and ministry have henceforth to defend themselves, their religion, and their Bible from the charge of sustaining, slavery or they fall. Mere words will not suffice for the defence. They must prove their words by their works. They must give unequivocal, practical efforts in behalf the slave, or this growing indignation against wrong -this prefering of justice and love above theological dogmas, will effect their annihilation. If we had written this pargraph it would have incontestably proved us infidels with some. As it is, we suppose our quoting and italicising it will confirm the conviction that we are such.

Hon. J. Cable has our thanks for a copy of condesed Census Reports.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- The proceedings of the preliminary meetings for the to be judged of, by the character and object of If the Free Soil party can survive many such World's Temperance Convention will be found on our last page. It is a rich exhibition of the shallowness and narrowness of the D. D.'s who figured on the occasion. A World's Convention with them means a convention of the white orthodox, male inhabitants of this planet. We meant more than that. A Rev. D. D. has been writing in the Tribune, charging the whole difhis pockets picked.

ADVICE GRATIS .- The Boston Transcript counsels Mrs. Stowe as follows:

"Return, Mrs. Stowe, to the country you have deserted. You will soon perceive that lore for your cause, but show. Go back to the commission has been appointed in England, to Daniel Webster was not a real man. He was pleasant stone house on the hill at Andover .-There, as a professor's wife, there is scope enough for your benevolence and philanthro- persons, all connoisseurs in some of the arts to by common consent, they called him one, with phy."

NARROW ESCAPE.-While Mr. Douglass, the last speaker at the meeting of the seceders from the Temperance Convention in New York, was and San Francisco. ——The first lightning who can be. addressing the immense audience in the Broad- rod erected by Franklin, is still in use in North way Tabernacle, the pavement leading to the doorway of the building gave way and fell with has presented a claim of \$10,000 against the Never in all my life before, have I been so dea tremendous crash into the cellar below. Had estate of Daniel Webster for money lent .--the fall been delayed a few minutes, multitudes Agriculture and commerce are said to be im- Webster, his controversy with the Cambridge the North had the best of the contest. A would have been passing over this hollow pave- proving in Ireland. ——They are digging gold Professors, and his annihilation of some spleeny ment, and an immense loss of life and limb in Texas. ——Five millions of dollars have sectarian bigots, about the bible and religious must have been the consequence. The pave- been shipped from California to New York, the dogmas, as connected with common schools, ment had been weakened by the removal of last month. Dr. Bailey of the National were most honorable to his head and heart. adjoining buildings.

the Columbian, proposes publishing a semi- cies. - Natives of Connecticut, now citizens it-let the light spread. Never before did it land of Cuba. - Most of the mechanics of spread more rapidly than now-never were so New York, who have recently demanded high-ment of science, meets at Cleveland on the 20th many ready for its reception.

Correction - A Question.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to correct an error in your notice of the "Saturday Visiter," in

vote for others to do it. I said in my communication, that I strongly may have lead you to suppose that I act with

Of course I do not "suppose that the nonvoting abolitionists are of necessity infidels';-I most heartily wish none of them were.

You charge me with "narrowness and sectmore narrow and sectarian, than yours, "No "Come, friend Robinson, let us harness in tosubject of Temperance." If honest in adoptsuggestions of a pro-slavery tendency, you not exceed it. would say to him, "I can have no such 'union' with a slaveholder." "What!" he exclaims, not even to promote Temperance." "No." thyself I am holier than thou, is the language

Now Mr. Editor, I want you to show if you somewhat liberally dealt out to N. N. S., mysay the fair thing in this matter.

SHARON, O., May 18th, 1863.

two cases, as we showed in the article to which vice. And we so represented. Nor were we our correspondent refers. He will have no ever contradicted. The same things Mr. Philunion with infidels, because they differ with lips says in his letters now, I heard him say at him in opinion regarding the origin of a book, the time, in Fancuil Hall, in presence of thouor the interpretation of its contents. For these sands of the people of Boston, and of Massaovidence before his own mind.

We decline union with the slaveholder, beactual support of slavery. We decline a union duties as Secretary!" with the slaveholder in the church, because And Mr. Mann still talks like a real bragaan endorsement of character for goodness and antagonist. Let him be assured he has a full justice, thus sanctifying slavery and making us monopoly of the triumph. No one who has pattaker of the wrong. The difference to us is read all the correspondence, can possibly share manifest in the two cases. Can our friend see it with him. He now proposes to give us in

But we do not believe with him in the compre- | the main question in dispute. He would have hensiveness and universality of the motto, "no had more readers some time ago than now; union with slaveholders," He adopts the for Mr. Phillips is not alone in his opinion, that maxim in the universal sense. He would have his letters hitherto, "have been in tone and temliterally no union. We think such unions are per, entirely unworthy the notice of a gentleman. the union, and by the circumstances attending developments, it is much nearer immortal, it; and according to the character of these, is than I had ever supposed. It need fear no foes, it right or wrong.

The slaveholder who earnestly labors for the

ITEMS.

Second St., Philadelphia. - Caleb Cushing Era, has gone to Europe. - The American But when he lifted his hand against the Lord's Colonization Society acceived last month, \$5,- anointed, he seemed to fall like lightning from SEMI-MONTHLY COLUMBIAN.—The editor of 117 87. Nearly \$4,000 of this was by lega- heaven. monthly, embodying important anti-slavery of Ohio, number 22,855,——800 negroes documents for general circulation. Success to have just been landed at La Grand, on the Is-

er wages, have obtained them.

New England Correspondence.

CONCORD, N. H., 18th May, 1853.

DEAR MARIUS: It is a most significant fact, which you also refer to myself. You say: it seems to me, that the Free Soil papers are "They (the Visiter and myself,) seem to sup- almost wholly silent on the correspondence pose that the nonvoting abolitionists are of between Wendell Phillips and Horace Mann. necessity infidels." Now I am a "nonvoting I am the more glad therefore, that small as is pear to be interested. abolitionist," having for several years believed the Bugle, you are finding room for it. And the U. S. and S. Constitutions such, that it is though some people, both Free Soil men and ported a series of Resolutions, declaring equalan immorality to swear to support them or to abolitionists, seem to regret that it has happen- ity of Rights for the human race. The discusare Field hands, have to meet the question in- Antoinette Brown addressed the convention in a sympathized with those acting politically, es- volved, very often. And though I usually feel speech of great clearness and nower, and was pecially with the G. Smith party, &c., and this pretty well satisfied with the defence I can followed by Joseph Barker, who spoke ably. them. But I cannot act with them, nor can I that behind my opponents stand the Sumner's, ever, stirred up several clerical gentlemen, consee how they can act politically under the U. the Mann's and others, who might perhaps an- siderably, some of whom seem to fear that his S. compact. Yet I rejoice in much they say nihilate me in the very first onset. So you see manner of advocating the cause, will "put respective parties.

And I have watched every step and stage of or express such fears. the discussion, with the eye of one seeking for ism." Please point out clearly wherein my Truth rather than Triumph. Among men, the the Bible, and the principles and character of exclusiveness, "No union with infidels," is more common for talent, I have found many John Wesley, before the meeting. And one of union with slaveholders." Suppose a well- have met Ministers, Lawyers and Physicians. They however came off second best, and conknown, heartless slaveholder who was active | Some were Whigs and Democrats, with subdi- vinced a majority of the audience, that it was in the Temperance cause should say to you, visions of Federalists, Fogies, Hardshells, Soft | not the Bible and the Church, but Mr. Barker's shells, Silver Greys and Sewardites, with Barn- views on these subjects that they were unwilgether, and canvass Ohio and Virginia on the burners, Free Democrats, Free Soilers, Filliling to have brought before the meeting. Some busters, and Fire Eaters, and Barnum himself of the timid, however, cried out before they ing your motto, and especially, if you had couldn't tell what else. But among them all, were hurt, for it was the clerical views of extried the thing with him before, and found that I scarcely remember one, whose audacity traneous matter, if anybody's that were brought he mingled in his Temp. Lectures, hints and equalled Mr. Mann's, or whose argument did | before the meeting. Mr. Barker's remarks were

For me to have treated the colored school question as he has in the discussion, would be evasion, if not absolute falsehood. I will not "What 'narrowness and sectism'! 'Stand by say it is so in him. But so far as I have heard, no one but himself is satisfied with the course he has pursued. There are Mr. Phillips' argument and Mr. Jackson's letter, a file on which can, that you would be less guilty of the his tooth has hitherto made no impression .charge of "narrowness and sectism," (a charge Mr. Phillips charges and proves, that so far as the public was concerned, Mr. Mann, as Secreself and others in the Bugle,) than I should be tary of the Board of Education, had been silent in taking a like course with an infidel. Now on the subject of the colored schools. Mr. Phillips had never heard of any private opinions whispered, or mental reservation held .-As a lecturing anti-slavery agent, desiring and intending to be posted up on all such subjects, I always understood him as Mr. Phillips charges. So did all my associates in the field seropinions of the infidel, our friend can have no chusetts. He was not contradicted then; he responsibility, as he protests against them, and has not been since, until now. Nearly every urges arguments, and uses persuasion for their newspaper in Boston was slandering us, and abandonment. And besides, to the infidel reviling our meetings and movement, with the himself, there is no immorality, no violation of malignancy of demons. But none of them the principles of justice or liberty in entertain- said a word on this subject. Would they not, ing them. He does it of necessity, from the had it been known, or even supposed that Mr. Mann had been misrepresented.

And now Mr. Jackson, a member of the cause he practises the grossest immorality, the School Committee of Boston at the time, and most comprehensive and enormous of all wick- through all the time the subject was agitated. edness. He tramples on mercy and contemns assures us in his letter, that Mr. Mann was not justice. We repudiate the present governmen- only silent, but that the silence was studied, tal union, (to which we understand the motto designed, "for the reason that it was an unpopular at the head of our paper to refer,) because v.e matter, and might if he meddled with it, impair are not able to see how it can exist, without his influence on other questions connected with his

the Liberator, the benefit of his opinions on

if it can endure such friends. A friend of mine in Boston, asked me what promotion of temperance, is laboring for a good was the prevailing sentiment about the Phillips cause, and has on that account, a claim upon and Mann correspondence. He is among the are glad there were some there with whom it us for sympathy and co-operation. And sup- most accomplished and refined of the world's posing infidelity to be an immorality, the infi- scholars and gentlemen. If he have any del who labors for the overthrow of slavery, choice however, in this encounter, I think it feulty upon Mr. Higginson's contumacy in in- by the "foolishness of preaching," is laboring would be on the side of Mr. Mann. His quessisting upon repudiating such exclusiveness. by moral means for a holy object. He may tion answered, I then asked what he thought That is much like imprisoning a man for having therefore in this, justly demand the aid of be- of it-" Why," he said, "Mr. Phillips has on his side, all the argument, all the justice, and all the gentleman." I envy no man his taste or talent, who can arrive at any other conclusion.

A great many times since the death of Dan-The Chinese revolutionists, are according to iel Webster, I have been asked who, in my late accounts, quite successful. They have judgment, was really the first man, now in your welcome is but hollow, the pretended possession of the city of Nankin .---- A royal Massachusetts. My answer has always been, attend the industrial exhibition in New York. only ideal. The people wanted a Daniel Web-An Earl heads the list, which consists of six ster, a real one-a mighty master mind. And be exhibited .- Captain Erricson expects to all his frailties and all his follies. But Horace sail for Europe with his new vessel, about the Mann can be, and I trust will yet be a real, not first of July. - A weekly steam boat con- a fancied, or ideal Webster; and if he is not, nection is now in operation between New York I know of no one among all our politicians,

This has ever been my answer, until the Ithuriel spear of Mr. Phillips touched him .ceived in mortal man. His replies to Daniel

> Yours as ever. PARKER PILLSBURY.

The American Association for the advance-

Woman's Rights Convention.

We are indebted to a friend for the following note from Ravenna, relative to the proceedings of the Convention on the first day.

"The meeting has been so far highly interesting. It is numerously attended, and all ap-

"The Business Committee, this morning, reed, I for one, am very glad of it. We who sions have been upon the resolutions. Miss make of our doctrines, still I e er recollect, forcibly, and to the point. His remarks, howwhat reason some of us have, to be glad at this back the movement." As these men seem never encounter between the two champions of the to have been enlisted in the reform, they are perhaps not the best men to give such warning,

"They charged Mr. Barker with dragging opponents of various caliber and capacity. I them charged him with slandering the latter .quite relevant, and not at all liable to any reasonable objection on the ground complained of. "At the evening session, Mrs. E. R. Coe,

> was listened to with breathless attention." Miss Antonette L. Brown preached to a

> gave an eloquent and poweful address, which

crowded audience in the Methodist Church on Sunday last. We did not hear her, but her discourse is highly spoken of. We understand that some people are disturbed that so many infidels turned out to hear her. They deem it suspicious.

Justice in New York.

A white woman of undoubted ill repute, who has circulated from Mobile to California, o Cincinnati, and now hails from a house of ssignation in this city, appears in our Courts inder an adopted name to assert her right to the custody of a mulatto girl of nine years against the claim of its undoubted father, a reeman from Alabama, where the child was born. California and other gentlemen, the fit and willing associates of the lady, appear in court as her backers, wait upon her to her carriage, and mount the box to convey her safely to her congenial home. A New-York lawyer-of course well paid-appears to raise every possible legal impediment to the restitution of the child by the harlot to its agonized father, who has traced it from Mobile to Cincinnati, there lost it (by reason of the woman's change of name,) but finally and its keeper into Court. Here, he was on the point of obtaining legal possession of his child, and was (on Saturday at 5 P. M.) in nursnit of the legal documents to secure a lecree in his favor, when-presto! he vanished from the scene! leaving his carpet-bag untouched and his bill unpaid at his boarding house. The Court convenes; the case is called; but there is no plaintiff! and the papers which require his signature are not yet such a union is understood by all parties to be docio of his victory, and the discomfiture of his still no plaintiff! In his stead, Mr. Lewis Tappan, who had been acting and advising as his friend, receives from him this letter:

DUNKIRK, May the 15. Mr. TAPPAN-Sir, Beekman-st., 48:

I was dragged of and beaten is the reason i am in this place. Wether i live or die, go on with the trial and not let Jane go away. When I am better I will come. if you need any more explanation, write and I will send it, will write and let you now how come this. M. C. TRAINER.

The child was secreted, but finally found by the police. Mr. Tappan produced this letter in court, which after considerable parleying adjourned the trial to the 24th inst., before which time the father had been returned to the city. He says he was decoved to Jersey and there waylaid by four ruffians, who cruelly beat him, and to save his life he escaped to Dunkirk.

Discussion at Cambridge.

Agitation has broken out in a new spot. It has reached in rather a violent form the conservative Law School, in Cambridge, Mass. Nearly one-third of the students are from the South .-The students have a sort of legislative association for mutual improvement. In this, after an incidental discussion on the question of slavery, the southerners, to show their spunk, presented the subject themselves, advocating slavery as a great moral and political blessing. The process and result of the discussion are thus described by the correspondent of the N. Y. Post.

The northern spirit was roused, and an amount of anti-slavery feeling called out that was entirely unexpected; for previous to this discussion, hunkerism had reigned supreme and unquestioned in the law school. Ten or twelve speakers came forward on the side of freedom, and slavery was attacked in every possible manner-moral, legal, political and economical-with such success that it became evident, even to the southerners, that

few of them consequently lost their temper. During the session of last week, a studen named Burt, from Ithaca, New York, made an able speech, upwards of two hours in length, of a very decided anti-slavery character. He was frequently interrupted by the southerners, who attempted to silence him but were themselves effectually put down by his retorts. One of these retorts was construed into a personal insult by a student from Maryland, and he in consequence sent A. M. Mr. Burt a challenge. This, of course was treated with contempt. For a day or two Cleveland, with the Cleveland & Columbus train there was considerable talk of bowie-knives at Crestline and with those running to Belfon-services. and pistols, but finding their gasconade had tain.

no effect, the young men subsided, and last evening the debate was resumed without any

serious manifestation of ill-feeling. been very marked upon the northern students and even some of the southerners, I am told. have considerably modified their views .-The matter is not without importance, for great centres from which proceed the influences that mould the future of the country. general attendance is requested. The students are mostly men of talent, and likely hereafter to occupy positions of power.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending

P. Putnam, New Lyme,	1,50-461
Thomas Grey, Pennsville,	5,00-406
R. C. Paul, Cleveland,	2,25-384
Mary Madden, East Trumbull,	1.00 390
Joseph Bailey, Salem,	1,00 399
Abraham Haines, "	1.50-402
Gorden Kent, Bedford,	1,00-396

THE REV. LAMPHERE, will deliver an address in the 2nd Baptist Church, on next Sabbath, the 29th inst., on the Evidence of Christianity, at 11 o'clock,

Come and hear for yourselves.

Obituary.

DIED, of Consumption, at her residence near North Manchester, Indiana, on the 14th of May, 1853, SARAH JANE LOWMAN, wife of Clark Lowman, formerly of Clark Co., Ohio, in the 30th year of her age.

In the departure of our sister from this scene of action the slave has lost a warm friend, her children an affectionate mother, and her husband a devoted wife.

But it is not for her that they should mourn: she had " set her house in order," and consequently camly awaited the summons that WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in should bear her happy spirit to the mansions | BOOKS AND STATIONERY; where can be

But the earthly form is gone, and while her rious reforms of the day. pereaved friends feel the void that is left in their circle, let them evince their regard for her memory by renewedly devoting themselves to the prosecution of the great truths in which she was interested, ever bearing in Beautifully and Healthfully situated, half a mind that her angel spirit though unseen by human eyes, will still be near to beckon them onward and upward to her blissful home, so to spare no expense in making it desirable for beautifully described in the following lines:

" Afar from all these scenes of strife, And realms of joy and pure delight, Unseen by mortal eyes.

Fair spirit land! could mortal eyes But half its charms explore, How would our spirits long to rise, And dwell on earth no more.

Behold, behold the countless throng, Arrayed in robes of spotless white, They sing in joy the thrilling song.

And walk redeemed in love and light.

Oh, may we here in heart and tongue, And sing the everlasting song, Oi glory to the Fount of Love."

A Call-Young People's Convention.

The Committee chosen to make arrange ments for the proposed Young People's Convention, have fixed upon the 10th and executed. The case is adjourned over - Connecutville as the place. The object of vats, Neck Ties, &c. the Convention has already been discussed here that the promotion of the intellectual progress of society is the end in view .-None will doubt that there are great evils to be removed. Ignorance, degradation, crime, are all around us; and the evils of society are not phenomena without causes. They are aware that such a convention cannot do something. If ignorance and degradation are made to appear more dreadful, if narrow selfishness and wrong-doing are made to apnear more hideous, a great good will have been done. If philanthropists are encouraged, if any others are led to take an interest in their own progress and enlightenment. and in the elevation of society, and if a few even of the young are led to the determination to labor with their strength for truth and right, whatever may be the consequence, a glorious achievement will have been made. And they believe those things must be done.

All who feel an interest in the movement, ministers or laymen, of whatsoever sect or party, or doctrine they may be, are invited to be present at the Convention and take part; and especially is the invitation extended to the young men and women of the

It may be added that speakers from a distance will be present to address the Convention on the topics which may come up for

By Order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Raii Road.

TRAINS GOING WEST,

Leave	Mail Train.	Express Train.
Pittsburgh,	8,30 A. M.	5,00 A. M.
New Brighton,	9,35 "	5,50 "
Enon,	10,20 "	
Columbiana,	11,00 "	
Salem,	I1,35 "	7,30 "
Alliance,	12,40 P. M.	8,30 "
Massillon,	1,55 "	9,30 "
Mansfield,	5,15 "	12,25 P. M.
Crestline,	6,00 "	1.00 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave	Mail Trai	n. Express Tra	i
Crestline,	7.00 A. 3		
Mansfield,	7.45 "	2,05 **	
Massillon,	11,00 "	4,55 "	
Alliance,	1,00 P. M	I. 6,20 "	
Salem.	1,45 "	6,55 "	
Columbiana.	2,10 "		
New Brighton,	3,45 "	8,40 "	
Pittsburgh,	5,00 "	9,30 "	

An Extra train also leaves Pittsburgh at 11 A. M., arrives at Alliance at 2 45. Leaves Alliance 10 30 P. M., arrives at Pittsburgh at 2,

These trains connect with those running to

Notice to Teachers.

The Annual Meeting of the Columbiana The effect, so far, of the discussion, has County Teacher's Association, will be held in New Lisbon, on Saturday, the Fourth day of June next. The time and place of holding the Fall session of the Teacher's Institute, will be the Cambridge Law School is one of the then determined. Other business of importance will also come before the Association. A

> ALPHONSO HART. Sec'v of Association

SECOND ARRIVAL

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large addition to their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, among which will be found Dress Silks, Dress and Veil Berages, Berage Delaines, Challes Clothes, all Wool De Laines, De Begce, Velvet De Laines, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of MAGNIFICENT PLAIN AND FANCY SHAWLS, which will be sold as cheap as at any other house in Ohio. A great variety of Men's and Boy's Summer Wear, embracing plain and fancy Cashmeretts, Cassimeres, Linen and Cotton Goods; Hats, Cape,

Also, an assortment of Free Labor Goods. Dont forget that we keep Groceries, Wholesale and Retail, as low as anybody else.

TOMLINSON, STRATTON & Co. May 19, 1853.

American Block, Salem, O.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. LAURIE & BARNARD, SUCCESSORS OF Z. BAKER,

Cutler's Block, nearly opposite the Bank, AKRON, OHIO,

found a full assortment of Books, upon the va-

WATER CURE. AT COLDWATER, MICHIGAN,

May 12th, 1853.

mile west of the village, on the Mich. S. R. R.

The proprietors having taken the above establishment for a term of years, are determined the Sick and Afflicted. The success that has always attended our efforts in the practice of Hydropathy, enables us to say with confidence to suffering humanity, make one more effort.

Dr. JOHN B. GULLY, Coldwater, Mich., JOHN B GULLY, M. D., & N. T. WATERMAN.

NEW YANKEF NOTION HOUSE. BROOKE & WHITNEY,

No 41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO,

A RE now opening a large and complete asand Fancy Goods, embracing a great variety of styles of Pocket Cutlery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pens, Jewelry, Stationery, Combs, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Suspenders, Needles and Pins, Pocket Books, Port Monies, &c., which are offered to the trade at a small advance from manufacturers' prices .-Also, a large assortment of Tailors' Trimming and Furnishing Goods, such as Canvass, Padding, Silecia, Silk and Worsted Serges, Silk 11th of June as the time for holding it, and and Marseilles Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Cra-

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

We think in this department of our business we can present great inducements to buyers, as our stock is bought directly from importers. and will be sold at New York Jobbing prices.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND RIBBONS.

We invite the attention of all close buyers to this branch of our business, with the confident all; but they do not doubt that it will do assurance that our prices will defy all competition, our stock being large, and consisting of Jaconets, Plaid, Cambric, Book and Swiss Muslin, Dotted Swiss Tambourd Book Mull, Mull and Nainsook Muslin, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, &c.

GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

From the celebrated manufactories of P. Curtiss & Co., Hall, Elton & Co., and will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

CARPET BAGS.

A good assortment at low figures. Shoe Thread.

We would call attention of harness and shoe makers to this article, as it is of superior quality, and as we buy it in large quantities, we an sell it as cheap as the cheapest. We cannot enumerate all the articles in our stock, nor the bargains we have in reserve for

our customers. We expect of course they will all favor us with a call, when we will convince by an examination of our prices, that we will in all cases sell as low as any of the Eastern Jobbing houses, and warrant our goods to correspond with samples.
BROOKE & WHITNEY.

41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co. Also-Agents for the sale of American Knife Co.'s knives, and J. R. Rands' whips. May 5

FANCY AND BONNET STORE.

MRS. S. H. GALBREATH & MISS A. M. HOUGH, have opened a FANCY GOODS and BONNET STORE, in Salem, on Main St., South side, opposits Thomas & Greiners. Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, and Trimmings of all varieties, for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. They orders in MILLINERY and MANTUA MAK. ING, in the most approved style and in the la-

Instruction given in Millinery and Mantusmaking, on reasonable terms. Salem, April 30, 1853.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST !! - Office over the Salem Book Store .- The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his

Salem, March 6, 1853.

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Meeting of Delegates to a World's Temperance Convention.

After the organization, Rev. John March ent, who were friends of temperance, be ad-

Dr. Thrall of New York stated that there were delegates present from the Woman's the word "ladies" be inserted in the motion offered by Mr. March, which was carried

unanimously. The motion as amended was then adopted, and the names of the gentlemen and ladies were collected by the Secretaries, and enroll-ed by States. Those holding credentials also handed them into the Secretaries.

Mr. Higginson requested to be excused from acting on the Committee, and moved respect. that the name of Lucy Stone be added in his place, for the reason that as Women were very properly acting as delegates in the Convention, they should be represented on the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Hewett rose and went into a set speech on the general question of Woman's Rights, affirming that it was contrary to established usage to have Women take part in Temperatice meetings. He was listened to with attention.

Mr. Higninson said that he did not wish to bring into the Convention, as a subject for discussion, the Woman's Rights question, but that he thought that in a World's Convention Women should be represented, othewise it would be only a Semi-Worlds Convention. The ladies present had done good work in New York and in the Assembly. He felt that they were entitled to have an equal voice in the proceedings.

Col. E. L. Snow, Rev. J. B. Wakely and proceedings, followed by confusion. others also spoke in favor of the ladies being represented on the Committee. The Convention, however, voted by a small majority not to receive Mr. Higginson's resignation, and the Committee retired.

Hon. Bradford C. Wood, of Albany, then moved that the Convention do adjourn sine alie, for there is a party here who are bound to run this affair right straight into the ground, and they came here for that express purpose, and no other; but on request he withdrew the motion, and moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed.

Rev. John Chambers, Hon. Bradford R. Wood, and Dr. Condit were appointed such Committee- This Committee were absent 15 minutes, and then reported that they were unanimously of the opinion that it was not that female delegates should be received, and that otherwise the roll should remain as cheers.) and Mrs. Foster to speak were cried down, gates. was adopted. The previous question being moved and insisted on.

Mr. John W. Oliver said he was not a Woman's Rights man, but he did not like to see any arbitrary feeling showed to those who differed from him, and thought a little friendly discussion would preserve become than one ne was opposed to the gag. Vote, 31 in the affirmative, and 32 in the negative, of whom 10 were Ludy Delegates.

Dr. S. P. Townsend voted in the affirmative, intending to move a reconsideration. Mr. Higginson then requested to have his name stricken from the roll, and hoped that the minority would withdraw and meet at 2 P. M. at Dr. Thrall's Institute, No. 15, Leightst., to carry out their duty as Delegates.

Rev. J. W. Higginson, Abbey Kelley Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Lydia Fowler, Emily Clark, Mary C. Vaughn, Mrs. E. L. Baldwin and others of the minority then withdrew.

The Business Committee then reported the following resolutions, which were adopt-

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a World's Temperance Convention in the City of New York, to commence on the 6th of September next, 1853, and to continue in session four days; and that a Committee of one from each State be appointed by this meeting to issue a call for such a Convention,

2. Resolved, That the following gentle-Oliver, Wan. E. Dodge, B. W. Williams, John Marsh, C. C. Leigh, George Duffield, Jr., Schureman Halsted, and J. H. Perry, be for such Convention.

a call for the Convention.

After some informal suggestions as to the efficiency of the Convention's action, Dr. S. rison gave in their names, and having busi-P. Towsend of New York, moved that the ness of importance to transact, expressing Convention pay the expenses of the ladies who had been excluded. Cries to "Order" tollowed, and a question was raised as to whether the motion had been seconded. It having been decided that the motion was in due form, the Doctor stated as his reason for making the motion, that these good women had come, some of them, from the Western part of the State, and other distant places, to attend this meeting-that they had been outraged, as well as deceived by this whole transaction, and that he thought the least thing that the Convention could do would be the payment of their expenses

Col. E. L. Snow, of New York, followed movement. with remarks pointedly condemning the action of Convention in excluding the women.

not get, complained of their treatment, especially in denying even a respectful hearing to some of the females, and pointed to the self-sacrficing and untiring energy of this class of co-laborers in New York. [Question by some one: "What has it all amounted to?"

Mr. J. W. Oliver, of New York, begged his friend, Dr. Townsend, to withdraw his motion as not desired by the ladies themselvs. Dr. Townsend finally assented, and withdrew his motion, remarking that he had accomplished his purpose, of entering his solemn protest against the outrage which he considered the Convention had committed upon some of the most noble souled co-workers in this cause in the land. Much feeling accom-

panied this discussion. Dr. Snodgrass, of Maryland, said he would also suggest, if it be not too late to cure the difficulty which seemed to be in the way of

be reliable, coming as it would from a representative of the very class who have suf-

He saw no room for the fears of some gen- are the resolutions of the meeting. tlemen as to "extraneous matters" being in-State Temperance Society, and moved that troduced by the course he suggested. By granting the sex this "right,' (if it be proper to speak of granting so clear a right,) all pretexts for "extraneous topics," a fear of the introduction of which troubled some of the members, would be taken away. He proceeded to pay a high eulogy to the efficiency of the Temperance women of Maryland, as justifying his opinion that their co-operation should be sought rather than rejected in this

These remarks of Dr. Snodgrass were listened to with much interest.

A number of speeches followed from Messrs. Hewett, of Mass., Jackson, Duffield, and hambers, of Penn., Oliver and Wood, of New York, and others.

Dr. Hewett quoted from Paul and other scriptural authorities, which he claimed to against women speaking in the Church, and in favor of her asking her husband at home, &c. He would have nothing to do with the women.

Rev. Mr. Chambere was particularly seere upon one of the excluded ladies, (Abby Kelly Foster,) whose name he declined to give, charged her with outraging the proprieties of her sex, trampling the very Son of God under her blasphemous feet, For his the cause in this City, through the State of part, he was glad these women were gonethey had thus gotten rid of the scum of the Convention.

Much feeling prevailed at this stage of the

E. W. Jackson, of Pa., said he had known some of these women for twenty years .-They were in the habit of disturbing the Anti-Slavery meetings in the same way, with their stuff and nonsense about "Woman's Rights." They had come to the Hall, expressly, to do what they had attempted to-day. But he would inform the gentleman over the way, (Dr. Townsend,) that they had not come to New York to attend this Convention, but other Conventions with which their names would be found associated. He was very severe on the expelled ladies, and received warm applause from the majority.

Barstow,) of R. I., followed in some remarks of equal severity. He referred to "women in C. C. Burleigh and Frederick Douglass. breeches" as a disgrace to their sex, &c. He intended by those who called this meeting did not know what such women were good for. He believed they were never productive that their credentials should be disregarded, in anything but mischief. (Laughter and

completed by the Secretary. The report | The discussion was here closed by the fiwas received, and after a severe and exciting and withdrawal of Dr. Townsend's motion to contest, in which attempts by Miss Anthony pay the expenses of the rejected female del-

THE SECOND TEMPERANCE DELE-GATION.

A large number of the delegates who withdrew on Thursday morning from the Convention held in the Brick Chapel, corner of Nassue and Spruce-sts., met on Thursday afternoon at the Water-Cure establishment of Dr. Thrall, No. 15 Leight-st., at 2 o'clock. There was a large number of persons present-representatives of eleven different States-among whom were Wm. Lloyd Gar- To hasten the time of its soft leaves' unclosing." rison, Wendell Phillips, Dr. Snodgrass, Lucy Stone, Lydia F. Fowler, Abby Kelly Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Lydia A. Mott, Dr. Henrirtta W. Johnson, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Rev. J. A. Dagdale, Rev.W. B. Williams, Rev. George Hall, and other notables.

The business of the meeting was commenced by the appointment of Dr. Snodgrass of Baltimore, as Chairman, and Miss Susan The bosom of beauty will awake but to sighing." B. Authony, of Rochester, as Secretary. The Chairman, after calling the meeting

o order, resigned in favor of Rev. Prof. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., which ar. Then, awaking, it answered, "False suitors berangement was accepted by the meeting.

Dr. Snodgrass gave as the reason of his resignation, that he should continue to support the other Convention, as well as this, and therefore he should not like to take so conspicuous a part in the proceedings of this men, viz: Messrs. E. W. Jackson, John W. was fully justified by his sense of duty, it meeting, for though the course he had taken might possibly embarras the movement.-The temporary Chairman then stated that the first businees would be to receive the a Committee of Arrangements to prepare names of those who intended to act in this matter. The whole of those present, about signed their names.

Messrs. Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Gar-

their regret, withdrew. Joseph A. Dugdale, of Pennsylvania, Minister of the Society of Progressive Friends, desired to explain his reason for becoming a member of the Convention, which was, that he women were quite as much interested in the Temperance movement as the other sex possibly could be. The other Convention winds. took but half the world, this one would embrace the whole.

plain the purpose of the meeting, but gave way to the Secretary, who read the list of those who had pledged their names to this

Stephen B. Andrews here desired to define his position. He would become a member marriage gifts were to be magnificent. I re-Another gentleman, whose name we did of this Convention because it was designed ceived an order to make a dress for the bride; to embrace both sexes in it. He desired to be understood as a great friend to Temperance reform, but he did not coincide with the Maine Law, as he thought that no person or number of persons had a right to say what he should eat or drink. He would join this of February! Convention if it was not intended to discuss the Woman's Rights question therein. If he understood this he was prepared to give \$25 toward paying the expenses of this organiza-

Abby Kelly Foster now explained that so far as she was concerned she would have no then possessed, for twenty-five francs, which Woman's Rights question brought into the Convention, although this question was dis-

cussed to such an extent this morning. Dr. Snodgrass here stated that, after the ladies had left the Convention this morning, the general idea among the delegates seemed to be that they had got rid of the some gentlemen, that the topic of the rela- scu:n, and the true metal was left without tion of the Temperance Reform to women, alloy. When he left there was every appearbe one of those to be reported upon, and that since of a fight taking place, as some person the Committee assign it to some one of the had called a Rev. gentleman a liar. He could

ment of the affiair.

A preliminary meeting of the seceding truth. fered most from the scourge of Intemperance, members and others was afterwards held, and, having learned in the school of bitter which resulted in the holding of a large experience, could speak most to the point meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, and ed that?

and with most unerring efficiency. Thus in a resolution to hold a World's Tempera field of co-operation would be provided for ance Convention, which should be free to all which the cause could not afford to forego. to origin, complexion or sex. The following

And Whereas, A portion of the members of this Convention have retired from that body, regarding it as false both to the letter and spirit of the call; the undersigned (consisting in part of such seceding Delegates) would invite those who are in favor of a World's Convention, which shall be true to its name, to meet in the City of New York on theday of _____, to consider the present needs of Temperance Reform.

Whereas, In reponse to a call for a preliminary meeting of the friends of Temperance in North America to make arrangements for a World's Temperance Convention it is wrong for me to molest this poor girl for in New York during the World's Fair, a meeting assembled in this City on the 12th it is a misfortune that cannot be helped .of May, 1853, which assumed the power to exclude several regularly elected Delegates a daughter like Miss Flora." because they were women.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to make the necessary arrangements trial.-Beacon. in this City for the World's Convention. Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence consisting of five be appointed to secure the presence of able speakers and writers, who shall be prepared with addresses for the occasion.

T. R. Thrall, Oliver Johnson, Dr. O. II. Wellington, Lydia F, Fowler, and Andrew Committee on Correspondence-T. W.

Higginson, Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth C. Stanton, Mary C. Vaughn. Committee on Call-Charles C. Burleigh, Lucy Stone, J. A. Dugdale.

After the appointment of the Committees, the President announced that on Saturday evening next a meeting would be held at the Tabernacle, for the purpose of defining Woman's position on the Temperance Reform movement. Miss Lucy Stone, Dr. Snodgrass, Youth hath fountains that chill at thy touch, and others are expected to address the meeting. After which announcement, the meet- Linger not, then, 'mid the summer flowersing adjourned.

The public meeting held in pursuance of this announcement was most numerously Majesty resteth on Manhood's brow, attended, and was addressed by Miss Emily The President of the Convention, (Mr. Clark, of New York, Dr. Snodgrass of Maryland, Miss Lucy Stone of Messachusetts,

From the Canada Evangelist.

A Flowret lay sleeping.

BY THE EDITOR.

A flowret lay sleeping-A dew-drop came peeping And charmed with the form of the delicate blossom.

"My touch," said the drop, "Its bright leaves will ope. And then I shall fall in its soft flagrant bosom.

A while it lay glaneing, When a moon-beam came dancing, And seeing the rose-bud still softly reposing, "Tis mine," said the beam,

"With my smile's pretty gleam, A zephyr came gliding, It heard the two chiding,

And thus it addrest them-"Ah vain are you trying, "Tis the sweet breathing tone That the flowret will own,

But the flower still lay dreaming Till the sun rose up beaming, hold me.

Your touch, smile, and breath Have the coldness of death, Tis the warmth of affection alone can unfold me.'

The heart is that flower. With coldness its dower, And in darkness its slumber, nought earthly can break it. Till the Sun* from above

Pours on it his love, A Committee was then appointed to issue fifty in number, ladies and gentlemen, then And the power of his beaming alone can awake

· Malchi IV, 2.

Affectionate Girl.

The following singular case was brought last spring, before the justice of the peace of the fourth district in Paris. The object of the dispute was two white roses, whose withered leaves had long since been dispersed to the

Madame Gallien, (mantua-maker.) I demand thirty francs, (six dollars) damages from Mes. Abby Kelly Foster here wished to ex- Miss Flora Minville for causing me to lose an order worth 150 francs. Judge.-Explain the facts.

Madame.—Yes, sir. About two months ago, Miss Leontine de Crillon was to be married to the Prince of Clermont-Tonnere; the it was to be a chef de'œuvre. Splendid lace, pearls, gimp-ail the marvels of the art of dress-making were to be united. But something more rare at that time was wanting;

Judge.-And Miss Flora engaged to pro-

cure one for you. Madame. - Yes, sir; she cultivates flowers and often sells them to the greatest miliners of the capital. I went to her, and she promised to let me have one of the two roses she sum was to be paid on delivery. I depended on her promise, but she did not keep it faithfully; for I did not receive the rose, and for that reason they refused to take the wedding

Judge .- (To Miss Flora.) Why did you not deliver the rose? Miss Flora .- (With timidity.) It was not

Then we should get a report which would could not, as he withdrew before the settle- and some hours afterwards nothing remained of it but lhe stem. What I tell you is the

> Judge.-I believe you, young girl. But the second rose, could you not have deliver-

Miss Flora .- (With tears in her eyes.) Oh, as to that one, it was not promised. Madame Gallien would certainly have accepted it, for it was the more beautiful of the two. But I could not give it. It was destined to my mother. Judge.-Was it her birth day?

Miss Flora-(Sorrowfully.)-No, sir; it was the anniversary of her death. (Profound sensation in the auditory) Every year I lay on her tomb one of those white roses which she so much loved. This year I did the same. I said to myself, the bride will be as handsome with a flower less, and my poor mother shall again to-day have her favorite rose.

Here Miss Flora shed abundance of tears, and Madame Gallien, endeavoring to console her, said to the judge-" Stop the cause, sir, a good action; let us say no more about it; All that I wish for compensation is, to have

The justice of the peace, much affected, sent away the parties without any further

Gather Ripe Fruit. Oh Death.

BY E. JENNIE WARNER.

Committee on Local Arrangements-Dr. Hover not thou, with thy sombre wing, O'er the beautiful buds of earth; Gather not thou what the angels bring,

Blight not the flowers at birth-Childhood hath roses that fade at thy touch, Voices that hush at thy breath; Linger not, then, 'mid the early flowers-

Gather Ripe Fruit, oh Death! Visions are wreathing the brow of youth, With a deep, mysterious spell, Pulses are throbbing, whose joy and truth

Have meanings too deep to tell-Gushings that freeze at thy breath; Gather Ripe Fruit, oh Death !

The fervor of life at his heart. Hope hath enchained him with eagerness now

Bid not her spirit depart-

Manhood hath missions that yield to thy sway Fires that are quenched at thy breath; Linger not, then, 'mid the bloom of his day-Gather Ripe Fruit, oh Death!

Sadness hath crept oe'r the dreams of age, Bitterness lies at his heart. Tempest and mildew have blotted life's page,

Bid the worn spirit depart; Wings that are fettered will plume at thy call, Shadows will flee at thy breath;

Come, then, in mercy, with sceptre and pall-Gather Ripe Fruit, oh death!

Peacefully resteth the crown of years, On the Christian's heary head; Faith, in its fullness, has silenced his fears. The tumult of passion has fled. Holy the visions that o'er him roll,

Prayer is the voice of his breath; Rend thou the temple that prisons his soul-Gather Ripe Fruit, oh death !

Newspapers.

Newspapers were first known in the seventeenth century. The last census gives two thousand six hundred and twenty-five in the United States. They are generally proportioned to national liberty. Austria has but six, Rome three, Naples two, Sicily one. In the United States more than five hundred millions of copies are circulated annually.

The following graphic account of the first newspapers in England, will be found inter-

"When the reign of James I. was drawing to a close; when Ben Johnson was poet laureate, and the personal friends of Shakspeare were lamenting his recent death; when Cromwell was trading as a brewer in Huntington; when Milton was a youth of sixteen, just trying his pen at Latin verse, and Hampden a quiet country gentleman in Bachinghamshire; London was first solicited to patronize a newspaper. There is no reason to doubt that the puny ancestor of the pyramids of broad sheets of our time was published in the metropolis in 1622, and that the most prominent of the ingenious speculators who offered the novelty to the world, was Nathaniel Butter."

Honor and glory to Nathaniel Batter! His first paper was called the . New . Vews.

"What appears to be the earliest sheet bears date the 23d of May, 1622, and has the names of Bourne & Archer on the title; but as we proceed in the examination of the subject, we find that Butter becomes the most conspicuous of the set. He seems to have been the author and the writer, whilst the others were probably the publishers; and with varying title, and apparently with indifferent success, his name is found connected with newspapers as late as 1640."

In pace quiescat, thou umbra of NATHANIEL BUTTER, proud ancestor of the Editorial line. Thou hast cords of scandal, thefts, suicides and murders, burnt sweet and odorous incense! to thy memory daily. If in thy case, as in others, thy works do follow thee, thou hast folios to look over daily. Laborious indeed must it be to arrange thy files. How, too, must tears and sighs, relieved by alternate grins suffuse thy face as thou turnest ver the daily sheets of this nether world .-Savannah Courier.

At Bowling Green, O., Valentine Sage, in fit of insanity caused by the excitement of a ten days' protracted meeting, killed one of his children and attempted to destroy his wife. He is now a raving maniac in Perrysburg Jail, but has a perfect knowledge of what he has done, and justifies the act on the ground that the child is now happy in Heaven.

An advertisement in an Irish newspaper reads as follows: "Lost on Saturday my fault. The evening before the day on last, but the loser does not know where, which I had promised the white rose to Madame Gallien, a shower, which took place sack the letters P. G. are marked, but so many capable women engaged in this cause. not say if it had been settled or not; he during my absence, made the flowers expand, worn out as not to be legible."

NEW BOOKS.

A General assortment of New Books and

Stationary; Also, Wall Paper and Notions. Just opened at McMILLAN'S BOOK-STORE,

which the public are requested to call and ex-April 7, 1853.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Just received at McMillan's Book Store.

SPENCER AND FAIRCHILD'S Celebrated Gold Pens. Every Pen warranted. At McMillan's Book Store.

MATERIALS for Artificial Flowers. A full assortment at the Salem Book Store.

Thackeray's Books, For sale at McMILLAN'S Book-Store.

WIDE, WIDE WORLD AND QUEECHY, At McMillan's Book-Store.

White Slave and Uncle Tom, At McMillan's Book-Store.

Fancies of a Whimsical Man and Hoods Humo-

rous Works, At McMillan's Book-Store. HAWTHORNE'S & GRACE AGUILAR'S

WRITINGS, At McMillan's Book-Store.

Andrew Jackson Davis' Works, At McMillan's Book-Store.

DICKS WORKS AND BIBLES, For sale cheap at McMillan's Book-Store.

300 VOLUMES OF MINIATURE POETS, At McMillian's Book-Store.

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Good assortment of Wall Paper. Window Paper and Fire Board Prints. At McMillan's Book-Store.

BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS. YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS, In great variety at McMillan's.

POCKET MAPS of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, At McMillan's Book-Store. Every Book in the Market can be procured by calling at J. McMILLAN'S Cheap

Book-Store, five doors East of the Town Hall,

Main-St., Salem, O. JAMES BARNABY. MERCHANT TAILOR

N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Bookstore, Salem, Ohio.

Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction. The Tailoring Business in all its Braches carried on as heretofore.

The Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure.

TWELVE miles South of Massillon under the charge of Drs. Frease, is supplied with pure soft spring water, and conducted on pure Hydropathic principles. We give no drugs. They are only hindrances to the radical cure of disease. The success which has thus far attended our efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, enables us to speak confidently of

the virtues of pure soft water, a proper diet, &c. Terms, five dollars in ordinary cases, payable weekly. Dr. T. L. Nichols, of the American Hydropathic Institute, and Editor of the Nichols' Health Journal, in noticing the Water

Cure movements of the country, says of us :-"Dr. Fries, a most thorough and energetic physician, has a Water Cure at Sugar Creek Falls, O. His terms are very moderate, but there are few places we could recommend with greater confidence.'

Address, Dr. S. Frease, Deardoff's Mills l'usearawas Co., O. February 19, 1853.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1853.

\$1,000. A YEAR!

ANTED, IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNITED STATES, active and interprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars, address, (postage

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William Street New-York.

WATER-CURE AND INFIRMARY,

Located at Granville, Licking Co., O., and combines the advantages of other good estab. ishments, a healthy location, a supply of pure water, gymnasium, a skilful lady in charge of

the female patients, a physician who has had an extensive practice of 25 years, &c., &c. Females who have been confined to their beds, unable to walk or sit up for from one to twenty years, in consequence of nervous, spinal, or or from the Peblishers (No. 17 Spruce-st.) at uterine disease, are especially invited to correspond with or visit us. Universal success in the treatment of this class of diseases has given 5 copies, \$9; 10 copies, \$15. Clergymen us confidence, and we say to all such, even supplied at \$1 75 per annum. though they have suffered much of many Physicians, make one more trial. Terms from \$,6 to \$12 per week. Patients furnish towels and

packing materials. Address, W. W. BANCROFT. Granville, Nov. 5, '52.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch

Will be published every Saturday morning (commencing March 12th, 1853,) on a sheet the size of the Daily Dispatch, neatly printer on new and beautiful minion and agate type.....It will contain the latest news by telegraph and mails; local news of our cir and county; news of the neighborhood. comprising Western Pennsylvania and Vin ginia, and Eastern Ohio, news from a di ance; carefully prepared market reports original and selected poetry, tales, anecdotes &c., and everything necessary to make an agreeable and entertaining independent newspaper-and will be mailed to subscrib ers at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance-the name being struck from our books on the expiration of the period paid for. . . . In order however to make I A PENNY WEEKLY occupying the same position in the country which the daily does in the cities, we will send it to clubs at the following rates:

Three copies, to one address, one year, \$2,00 Five

-and that those who desire to see and read a paper before subscribing for a year, may have an opportunity, we will (for a short time) receive clubs at the following rates: Five copies, to one address, three mos., \$1.00 Twelve copies, "
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